

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR  
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Albuquerque, New Mexico, Thursday, August 17, 1916.

Daily by Carrier or Mail 6¢  
a Month. Single Copies, 5¢**TEUTONIC LINES  
ON SOMME FRONT  
ARE NOT BROKEN  
BY THE BRITISH****Efforts of Half a Million Men  
to Pierce the German Col-  
umns Prove Fruitless After  
Weeks of Fighting.****BURY DEAD BETWEEN  
ULLS IN FIRING****Terrific Artillery Fire Is Kept  
Up by Both Sides; Grain  
Crop Is Destroyed by Bombs  
of the Aviators.****THE WEATHER****THE WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Denver, Aug. 16.—New Mexico: Thursday, fair in west, local thunderstorms east; portion: somewhat warmer; Friday, probably fair.**LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.**  
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees; minimum, 62 degrees; range, 26 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 81 degrees; south wind, partly cloudy.

presently unmindful of the fact that it belongs to French peasants. One aviator, descending to 800 yards from the ground, threw bombs among a harvesting party, killing two French girls and wounding others.

There is no safety anywhere in the zone behind the front. What the artillery does not reach is exposed constantly to the bombs of aviators. While the correspondent was at Bucy, eight civilians were killed. Eighteen others were wounded, of whom four died in the German hospital the same day. At Cambrai four persons were killed and two wounded on the same night. A French civilian pointed out that, while the German soldiers have built bomb proofs to which to seek refuge, the civilians have only cellars. He begged that this be brought to the attention of the British military authorities.

**RAINS IN COLORADO  
PROVE BENEFICIAL****BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE**  
German Trenches Oppose the British Position at Commeconv on the Somme Front Monday, Aug. 14.—(Via London and Saville Wireless, Aug. 16.)—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—Half a million British have been engaged in an effort to break the German lines on the Somme front. Often, as in the fighting between Commeconv and Beaufort, the British outnumbered the Germans six to one. They have gained ground to a depth of from three to five miles over a front of about eighteen miles, but nowhere have been able to break through.

More than ever, death has become a commonplace in this most murderous battle of all times. The Germans in the first line know that they probably will be killed if their positions are attacked. Trenches are virtually useless, for the heavy British shells widen them into broad channels, affording no cover of any sort. The first line usually perishes.

The advancing British foot troops are no better off, because the Germans reverse the process when part of their positions have been captured. After the British artillery have leveled the German trenches the infantry dashes in, often to be driven out again as the British artillery ceases fire, which it has to do owing to the proximity of the opposing lines. Thus the battle has been going on for weeks, the opposing forces now grinding, at terrific cost, and then losing at even greater cost, a few yards of trenches. At present all the fighting by the British is carried on from their *Pozieres* salient, where their drum-fire is unceasing day or night. German officers who were in the Champagne offensive say no such artillery fire ever had been developed previously.**GERMAN FIRE TERRIBLE.**

The German fire, too, is terrible. An idea of its intensity may be gained from the fact that on certain days German guns threw 1,600 shells in one minute and forty-five seconds, resulting in great slaughter.

Often the British assault files away before the German second line, from which machine guns pour out streams of bullets which literally cut the men into fragments. At one point the Associated Press correspondent stood within 300 yards of the British trenches near Delville wood. Nearby the Germans had just buried 1,200 British as falls in the firing permitted.

Some 500 British prisoners, whom the correspondent saw behind the firing line, plainly were still dazed from the shock. They were a sorry spectacle, glad they had escaped from "hell," as they termed it.

**LANSING ASKED  
TO TELL ABOUT  
DANISH TREATY****Foreign Relations Committee  
of Senate Wants to Know  
More About Reasons for  
Purchase of Islands.****BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE**  
Washington, Aug. 16.—The will of Anna Matherly, a domestic filed for probate today, leaves \$10,000—the savings of the thirty years she spent in his service, to her employer, Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

Fearing that relatives might seek to break the will, the women, in a memorandum annexed to the instrument, begs the authorities not to put any other disposition of her estate.

**ENAMMOUN CONSENT REFUSED.**

Senator Owen's attitude resulted in a declaration by the Republicans that they would not agree to any unanimous consent required, to fix a time for voting on either the shipping or revenue bills.

Senator Owen, however, remained firm upon announced that he also would refuse unanimous consent on revenue bills to fix a time to vote on the other bills as long as opposition to taking up his measure persisted.

That was the tangled situation when the senate adjourned tonight without a vote on the shipping bill. Some administration leaders thought that President Wilson might have to be appealed to if the way were to be cleared for the shipping, revenue and workmen's compensation bills, which would complete the legislative program. If Senator Owen and Republican leaders remain determined, it was declared, congress may be held in session indefinitely.

The revenue bill was reported from the finance committee today, but the present plan is to pass both the shipping and workmen's compensation bills before it is taken up.

The correspondent visited the entire front of the present offensive and everywhere found from talk with Germans that they were more determined than ever to stand their ground.

The men are in capital shape physically and of easy mind, although they are looking upon death each time.

An officer said, "I don't think now that there is any man in his own leader, as it is often impossible under present conditions to transmit commands, while the generals might still plan the actions, the officer said, it was plain that the *Infanterie*, acting on his own initiative, in the presence of death, must save the day."Back of the German lines within range hardly a single house was standing. Embankments were still burning in the ruins of two villages as the correspondent passed through. Officers said there were no German troops in such places and that the victims were mostly French civilians. Of these the correspondent saw scores of wounded. Whenever possible, the Germans removed these victims at Biognov. The population of this town was sent out at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the bombardment began at 5 o'clock. By noon the *Infanterie* was raised. The village of Biognov met with a similar fate. The correspondent saw part of the population rushing for safety, and a few hours later looked on the burning debris of the town.

British aviators have made several attempts to burn the grain crop, so

**DISCUSSION ON  
OWEN'S CORRUPT  
PRACTICES BILL  
TIES UP SENATE****Legislation Halts While Okla-  
homa Senator Tries to Get  
Measure Up and Republi-  
cans Make Protest.****IMPORTANT MEASURES  
SIDETRACKED BY TALK****Leaders May Find It Neces-  
sary to Appeal to President  
Wilson to Straighten Out  
Tangle in Situation.****BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE**

Washington, Aug. 16.—Republican senate leaders and Senator Owen, democrat, tied the legislative situation in the senate into a hard knot today, threatening the plans of administration leaders to expedite the shipping, workmen's compensation, and revenue bills and assure an early adjournment of congress.

The obstacle interposed was the Owen corrupt practices bill to limit and regulate political campaign contributions.

The condition of corn is decidedly improved, but the crop is still backward.

Late potatoes are doing nicely. Wheat generally is in good condition, although very light in the vicinity of Montreal.

Pears, early peaches and apples are being shipped and Elberta peaches are about ready for picking.

**DOMESTIC LEAVES HELP  
MONEY TO EMPLOYER****BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE**

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**SIGN TREATY FOR THE  
PROTECTION OF BIRDS****BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE**

Petrograd, Aug. 16.—(Via London, 2:20 p. m.)—According to final reports received, says the official statement today, the total capture by the troops of General Brusiloff during the operations from June 4 to July 12, in which period the fortified lines of the Austro-Germans stretching from the river Prut to the Rumanian front were taken, were as follows:

The number of officers and men, including combatants and non-combatants taken prisoner and cannon and machine guns taken by the troops of General Brusiloff, 2,129 officers and 52,100 men, 127 cannon, 424 machine guns, 111 howitzers and 2,967 powder carts, by General Sackenbach, 1,967 officers, 82,248 men, 78 guns, 122 machine guns, 119 howitzers and 1,000 powder carts; by General Scherzer, 1,287 officers, 55,749 men, 202, 211 machine guns, 29 howitzers and 1,000 powder carts.

In addition there were taken a large number of rifles, thirty varieties of small gauge carbines, telegraphic materials and several depots of ammunition and engineering materials.

The total number captured were 7,755 officers, 250,845 men, 465 guns, 1,222 machine guns, 125 howitzers and 3,962 powder carts.

In addition there were taken a large number of rifles, thirty varieties of small gauge carbines, telegraphic materials and several depots of ammunition and engineering materials.

The correspondent gives the same figures, the figure 30,000 electric lights for the city of Charkov.

Included also are refuges in various other business concerns.

The committee will question Mr. Lansing particularly, however, about business concessions which the United States by the terms of the convention proposes to maintain. Among these are a license to a company called "Det Vestindiske Kompanie" giving it rights to drain, deepen and cultivate certain areas in St. Thomas, Barbados and preferential rights as to commercial, industrial or shipping concessions in the harbor. Another concession gives the same company the right to supply electric lights for the city of Charkov.

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